

WALKING HORSES.

The best gait a horse ever had for every day use is a good walk. It is a gait that not one in ten possesses. Colts are not trained to walk in all of the Eastern States. Young America wants more speed. Kentucky has more good walking horses than any other State, for there, horse-back travelling has long been in fashion for men and women, over a country where muddy roads, at times, rendered any other gate impossible, and so horses have been bred for the saddle and trained to a walking gait. This is also the case in all the Western States, and perhaps might have been so in New England, when our grandmothers rode to meeting on a pillion behind our grandfathers. But one-horse wagons have put horse-back riding out of fashion, and now a good walking horse is more rare, than one that can trot a mile in 2:40.

At the Springfield, (Mass.) Horse Show of 1860, the writer was one of a committee to award prizes to the two best walking horses. Out of seventeen entered, the committee found but one which was considered a first rate walker. This was a Morrill mare, which walked five miles an hour with ease. Two others were fair walkers, and the rest knew no gait that could be called walking. At the New York State Fair the same state of facts was again developed. A letter from Wisconsin says: "I think horses trained to walk fast, would be a greater benefit to our farmers in general, than fast trotters, as almost all of their work has to be done with a walk." I once knew a man in Massachusetts, who, before the railroads were built, kept from two to four teams at work on the road, and never allowed them to trot at all, and made the distance in quicker time than his neighbors, who made their horses trot at every convenient place. He said that when a horse commenced to walk after a trot, he walked much slower than his common gait, if kept on a walk, and thereby lost more than he gained. Will farmers think of this and pay more attention to walking horses?—FARMERS' HOME JOURNAL.

HINTS FOR EMERGENCIES.

1. If a man faints, place him on his back and let him alone.
2. If any poison is swallowed, drink instantly half a glass of cold water, with a heaping teaspoonful each of common salt and ground mustard stirred into it; this vomits as soon as it reaches the stomach. But for fear some of the poison may remain, swallow the white of one or two raw eggs, or drink a cup of strong coffee; these two being antidotes for a greater number of poisons than any other articles known, with the advantage of their always being at hand. A pint of sweet oil, or lamp oil, or drippings of melted butter, are also good

antidotes, especially if they vomit quickly.

3. The best thing to stop the bleeding of a moderate cut instantly, is to cover it profusely with cobweb, or flour and salt, half and half.

4. If the blood comes from a wound in jets or spurts, be spry, or the man will die in a few minutes, because an artery is severed; tie a handkerchief loosely around, near the part between the wound and the heart; put a stick between the handkerchief and the skin and twist it around until the blood ceases to flow; keep it there until the doctor comes; if in a position where the handkerchief can not be used, press the thumb on a spot near the wound, between the wound and the heart; increase the pressure until the bleeding ceases, but do not lessen the pressure for an instant, until the physician arrives, so as to glue up the wound by coagulation or cooling of the hardening blood.

5. If your clothes take fire, slide the hands down the dress, keeping them as close to the body as possible, at the same time sinking to the floor by bending the knees; this has smothering effect upon the flames; if not extinguished or great headway gotten, lie down on the floor, and roll over and over; or better envelop yourself in a carpet, rug, bed cloth, or any garment you can get hold of, always preferring woollen.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

CROPS IN THE UNITED STATES

Full details by telegraph from all parts of the country of the condition of the crops is published. On the whole, these reports are cheerful. The wheat crop is larger than last year in the Northern States, and the quality is regarded as excellent. The yield in corn this year will be fully one-third more than last year. In barley the crop will be an average. The reports about cotton are very encouraging. Sugar promises well, but very little was planted. Fruits are almost a total failure, especially in the Middle States. The peach crop will not be half what it was last year. In the extreme south it looks better. In New York, apples look better than almost anywhere else. The potato crop is generally large and good. A heavy mildew and lice, have killed hops in Pennsylvania.—*Ext.*

Agriculture in Common Schools.

The future is auspicious with evidences of a widely spreading interest in industrial education. Colleges are everywhere springing up, and the right men will eventually be found to fill professorships, and great good will finally result, while comparative success will, for many years, be mingled with failures, in the numerous experiments growing out of these great educational enterprises. But the facilities to be furnished by these schools will never reach, directly, the great mass of children in common public schools. Would it not be well to introduce into every district school in the country some primary works, inculcating elementary principles of science

in their application to the practice of agriculture? An interest in agricultural education would thus arise among the youth, in common public schools, from whose ranks our new industrial colleges would be filled. A series of such manuals, of foreign origin, have been submitted to several officials and men of science, by Mr. Joseph L. Smith, for recommendation of the introduction of such means of instruction, into the elementary schools of the land. They involve the principles of agriculture, geology, chemistry, farm accounts, farm practice, and domestic economy, and are written by Johnston, Stephens, Hodges, Campbell, Pringle, and others well known to science and to practical agriculture. The importance of the subject has been indorsed by Professor Henry, General Howard, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, (Hon. N. G. Taylor,) and officers of the Department of Agriculture.

There is a want in this direction that should soon be supplied by American writers. The peculiar circumstance of American agriculture render necessary works expressly prepared to meet such condition. Who is able to prepare one or more such manuals, in a manner worthy of the subject and of this progressive era? He who could worthily accomplish it would be a great public benefactor. There are good farmers who know little of science and men of science with less knowledge of agriculture; but it is difficult to find a thoroughly scientific writer, who is, also, thoroughly acquainted with agricultural practice, and is thus able to apply correctly the principles of abstract science to the progress of agriculture. A clear thinker and lucid writer, who could thus unite truth with action, and marry thought to labor, would be worthy of higher honors than the greatest savans of time.—*AGRICULTURAL REPORT.*

In our next monthly publication will be commenced, and will be continued, an article upon some agricultural subject, written by an English Farmer of many years experience. We would call our readers attention to these articles, which will be found to contain some good practical suggestion upon the general topics treated on. Those articles will be signed always with the name of Ploughtail.

A little Berkshire five year old, who was hungry one night recently, just at bed-time but didn't wish to ask directly for something more to eat, put it in this way: "Mother, are little children who starve to death happy after they die?" A good big slice of bread and butter was the answer.

A German author estimates the useful plants at about 12,000—1,350 of which are edible fruits, berries and seeds. The cereals number 108, and vegetables 406.